Honesty the Best Policy:

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MISCHIEFS

FACTION

Shewed in the CHARACTER of an High, and a Low-Church Clergy-Man.

LONDON,

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Cannot help being sensibly affected with the mainy Factions and Divisions, which have of late appeared among us, in this Island of Great Britain, which as it is surrounded and fortified by Nature with the same Sea, so it undoubtedly has, or

ought to have, the same Interest.

The Christian Religion is professed all over it; and we are all under one Monarch; and yet how lamentably are we divided, subdivided, and torn as under with Factions and Parties, to the Scandal of our hely Religion, the Disturbance of the State, the Obstruction of publick Peace, the Joy of our Enemies, the Reproach of our Understandings, the Hinderance of Trade, and the Confusion of our Interest at Home and Abroad. Whereas, were we all One, as we ought to be, how much still a greater Figure might we make in Europe than we have made? and how much more Peace at Home might we have? Were we all as honest as we should

should be, how much Mony might the Nation have saved, which has been squandered away? And how many Lives of Brave Men? How much more extensive might our Trade be? And consequently, how much richer must we have been in Men, Money, and Ships? And also had we that publick Spirit and Union amongst our selves, which 'tis apparently our Interest we should have; our Fisheries (which help well to make our Neighbours rich) would not be allowed to ly thus neglected: Our Poor would be much better looked after, the Poor-Tax laid out to more Advantage, and as many of them, as are capable of it, employed. In short, what is there which can be reasonably valued or esteemed by us, which has not suffered by our Factions and Divisions?

It were easy to say a great deal to each of the Heads I have mentioned, but the Province would be too large for me, were I to go through the Detail of our Divisions, the Consequences of them, and their Remedies: I shall therefore confine my self to one Branch of them, that of High Church, and Low-Church; Names both ending in Church, but extreamly different in the Nature and Characters of those to whom

they belong.

The Learned need no Information from me, to make them understand the Characters of each of these; but there being many honest, well-disposed People, led away to Fastion, by the very Names, I think it may be of some Use to such, to have an impartial Definition of an High and a Low-Church-Man, so far as the Clergy are concerned: For I will not meddle with the Laity at present.

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infinu Clers Now before I give the Character of an High, or Low Church Clergy-Man, I think it may not be amiss, to say what a Clergy-Man in general is; and then we can the better judge which of the two Parties is sittest

to be accounted a good One.

A Clergy Man then in general, is a Man fet apart from the World, by solemn Prayer, and other particular Rites and Ceremonies, to the Service of God, in the Church, according to the Command of God in his holy Word, and primitive Practice: To bless the People of God in his Name: To teach them his Will faithfully: And by his Authority, to administer his holy Sacraments to them, according to his Institution; thereby conveying the Holy Spirit, and all divine Graces, and Comforts necessary to Salvation, unto the worthy Receivers: He is the Mouth of God to the People; and the Mouth of the People to God: He is the Ambassador of Jesus Christ: And those of the superior Order, are more immediately Christ's Representatives to Mankird, for their Salvation, as being the regular Successors of the Apostles, with their full Authority; and are called Bishops, or Overseers; and those of the other, in the particular Stations assigned them in the Church, are in a beautiful Subordination; and all of them from the Highest to the Lowest are under Christ, our Sovereign Lord and Redeemer, according to his Appointment, and the Catholick Ufage of the early Ages of Christianity; while even the outwardly visible Gifts of the Holy Ghost were frequent in the Church. Now what greater Calling can there be, or what more bonourable than this, how much soever of late despised and ridiculed by the factious Free thinkers, who have artfully infinuated themselves into the Conversation of this very Clergy, whom they so much undervalue, and have infilled instilled their Atheistical Poyson by their pretended Wit, to the Scandal of Discipline, and in a great measure,

to the Subversion of Christianity it self?

The Discipline of the Church, has always been regulated by the Clergy; and every particular national Church, has ever been in Possession of regulating its Own Discipline, Modes of Worship and Ceremonies (till robbed of it by the Papacy) according to Circumflances and Times; but yet, with great Regard had to primitive Rules. The Church of England accordingly has framed for her felf, an admirable Liturgy, which the State has not only approved and ratified, but it also stands incorporated in its Laws: And there are several Circumstances appointed by the Church, and approved by the State, at the admitting of a Man to holy Orders, and of a Clergy-Man to a Living or Cure, which both Church and State have thought fit to bind him to, by Oath and Subscription.

These Things being premis'd, I come now to give the Character of an High Church Clergy-Man, which I take to be this; That being fully convinced, the Church of England is a right and true Church, Orthodox and found in her Doctrine, and which hath no finful Terms of Communion; which imposeth nothing on her Clergy, that is not just, bonest, and reasonable to comply with: He therefore does not boggle at the Oaths and Subscriptions, which he must take and sign by Law, at his Admission: And once being admitted, he makes Conscience of keeping them inviolably, and dare not venture on any voluntary or premeditated Breach of any of them. For Example, As to the Oath of Allegiance required of him; he first considers whether it be due, and when he finds it is, and has taken it, he is then firmly loyal to the King or Queen, to whom he took too Ple no

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took it, nor will he transfer it illegally, or at his own Pleasure. His Oath of Canonical Obedience makes him not disobey his Bishop, while he commands nothing but what the Canons and the Laws justify him in requiring. He has not the least Thought or Inclination to alter the Doctrine of the Church: He never attempts to mangle the Church Offices, or Prayers, by either adding to them, or curtailing them, or by jumbling them into any other Order, Manner, or Form, than what the Rubrick directs, and the Act of Uniformity enjoyus. He pays all Regard to the Ceremonies of the Church. He is no otherwise fond of Schismaticks, than to endeavour their Return to the Church, and all this, because of the Oath of God upon him. In short, he is inclined to do his Duty, he has sworn to do it, and he makes Conscience of performing it duly and regularly.

On the other Hand, I take the Character of a Low-Church Clergy Man to be this; One, who though he swears all the Oaths, and signs all the Declarations the High-Church Man doth, and is confequently as much bound to perform them as the other, yet doth erect a Tribunal in his own Breast, and therein give himself a Dispensation for breaking all these Oaths and Declarations whenever he thinks fit; that is, whenever his worldly Interest, Party, or Cause, seem to require it of him. For Example, He makes no Scruple to change any Doctrine of the Church, which doth not square with his present Views. He perverts the plain Meaning of his Allegiance, and transfers it at Pleasure: He mangles the Prayers of the Church, by adding to them Plenty of his own Inventions, or by taking what is very good away; or at least, he jumbles them, and says them otherwise than the Rubrick directs: He disregards the A 4 Holy

Holy days of the Church, whether Festivals, or Pasts; and despiseth her Rites and Ceremonies; he disobeys his Bishop (unless of his Party) as far as ever he may with Safety to his Pocket; and, as far as he finds his Party is willing and able to support him in such Rebellion; Preaching, and Railing against him as an Innovator, for maintaining the old Doctrines of the Church, &c. He will be immoderately angry in the Support of Moderation, which still he would not have the Dissenters make use of towards the Church, but only the Church towards the Dissenters; to whom he is as meek as a Lamb, and all they do is very pleasing in his Eyes: And he values, esteems, and defends them, even for their Hypocritical, Occasional Conformity, more than the true Sons of the Church, for their constant Adherence to her on her own Terms. And is not this more than popish Dispensation, in which he allows himself, evidently tending to Anarchy, and Confusion in both Church and State? For what else is it to dissolve the Obligation of the most facred Tyes, making every Man Judge in his own Cause? In short, thus he bids fair to undermine all Government, to propagate Atheism, and wound Christianity in this Island, with a mortal Wound under the fifth Rib. Whereas a Clergy Man being separated from the World, because the Kingdom he belongs to, as fuch, is not of the World, ought not to be meddling with Parties and Factions: For his Bufiness is, to fit the Subjects of the Church under his Care for Heaven, and Happiness; as it is the Bufiness of a State to make its Subjects wealthy, and outwardly happy.

All these Things would be cured, or prevented, were there Integrity enough amongst us; sor then no Man would rashly take Oaths, without sirst setting down,

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down, and duly weighing what he is to be bound to by fuch Oaths, whether they be lawful in themselves, and imposed by lawful Authority, and to Support and maintain lawful, honest Things. Whether they be fuch as do not interfere with Religion, and a good Conscience. And when once a Man is fully satisfied in all these Particulars, upon a striet, difinterested Enquiry, then to swear with a good Conscience, and never to violate his Oath, is a Piece of Religion, rewardable by our Great Law giver. But it must be a grievous Crime in any Man, to take Oaths rashly for Profits thereby accruing to him; much more to swear with a Design of doing effectual Disservice to the Church, or Crown he swears to support: For that is down right Treachery, as well as Perjury, in the very Ad of

Swearing.

Gentlemen of Honour in the Armies abroad, who call themselves Soldiers of Fortune, do handsomly enough extricate themselves, when under any Difficulty, because of their Side, and the Oaths they have taken to Support it: For, upon Conviction, that they have been fighting for a wrong Cause, or on a wrong Side; their Rule is. to lay down their Commissions, and all the Pay and Profits arising from them, before they think themselves safe in Honour, to leave that Side, notwithstanding they are satisfy'd, they can ferve it honestly no longer: And then, when they are once free (as they judge) they next chuse the Side. in the Support of which, upon Conviction, after Enquiry, they like best to venture their Lives. And this I must fay, is so far done like Men of Honour; and I wish our Low-Church Clergy would govern themselves as honourably; and according to their Practice, as foon as they cease to be true to the Church, should likewife likewise cease to be supported by the Church. For is it not a dismal Thing, that a Clergy-Man should be eating the Bread of the Church, when he makes it his chief Business to break down her Walls and Bulwarks, and to open her Sluces, that her Enemies may the more eafily come in upon her, like an Inundation, to destroy her? Surely it were much fairer, much more honourable in the Sight of God, and in the Eye of the World, to renounce her Livings, at the same Time they renounce her; and turn Diffenters, Camifars, or any Thing, and live upon the Stock, or Charity of those of the same Principles with themselves, than to make the Church maintain her Enemies in her Bosom, who are watchful to undermine and ruine her, by sapping her Foundations, and making as many as they can catch in their Snares, believe her a Monster of Deformity, by robbing her at once, both of her Essentials and her Ornaments, that none may fee any Beauty in her.

Many are the ill Consequences which attend the unaccountable Factious Practices of the Low Church. One is, that the Well-meaning People under their Care, when they find their spiritual Guides make no. thing of swearing, and forswearing, vowing, and breaking their most solemn Vows and Promises, are apt to think, the Church and Principles they are of, and swore to maintain, are not worth defending, and so do impute this their Perfidiousness and Treachery, not fomuch to the Persons guilty of it (which were just in them to do) as to the Church to which they belong; and her Doctrines, Worship, and Ceremonies: And when they are thus betrayed into a Contempt of her, they either come at last to renounce all Religion as a meer Trick and Priest craft; or they look about for fome

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some other Communion, where they hope to find more Integrity, and in which they will rather venture their Souls. And when once they are thus made to stagger, many of them become a Prey to Romish Emissaries, who are every where at hand to lay hold on such Occasions, and gain Proselytes to their Church: And indeed to their Joy and our Shame, they do thus reap too

plentiful a Harvest.

Another mischievous Effect of Low-Church Moderation, and factious Practices, especially in despising the Ceremonies of the church, and trimming with Diffenters, is, that after they have, in Favour of Diffenters, explained away the Articles of the Church; and robbed her of her lawful Decent, and useful Ornaments, to the Scandal of the most Orthodox Christians among us, and of all the Christian Churches in the World, who have any Regard to primitive Catholick Usages, who are thus hardened against our Reformation: I say after all this, the Dissenters, are so far from being obliged by these Methods, or from returning to the Communion of the Church, from their Schifm, that they despise her the more; and though they love the Treason, yet they bate the Traytors; notwithstanding all their unlawful Condescentions, turn more and more impudent, expecting the Church should surrender all, wherein they think fit to differ from her, whether Doctrines, Worship, or Ceremonies: And make no Doubt of accomplishing her Overthrow some Time or other, by the FALSE BRETHREN, who are fo apt to surrender her Rights, whenever their worldly Interest, or a Party prompt them to do it.

But that this is not the Way to gain the Dissenters, but on the contrary, to harden them in their Sin, long Experience hath taught us: For their Principle

is, not to yield any Thing to the Church, NOT A HOOF: They are for ALL, or NOTHING, ROOT and BRANCH-WORK; and let the Church be as yielding to them as she pleaseth, till she Surrender her very CONSTITUTION, and her Apostolical Succession of Bishops, they will never be heartily reconcil'd to her. A pregnant Instance of this we have had in our Neighbourhood in Scotland fince the Restoration: King Charles II. was over-perswaded, that the People of Scotland were such fierce Presbyterians, and had so great an Aversion to the Book of Common-Prayer, that if he restored the Liturgy of that Church with her Episcopacy, they would all take Arms again, but if he would so far comply with them, as to oblige the Clergy to pray in publick without Book, there would quickly be no Presbyterians in Scotland. Which was done accordingly: But the Presbyterians foon discover'd, that the Extirpation of Episcopacy Root and Branch, was what alone could give them Satisfaction, as to the Church. For in very few Years after they rais'd a Rebellion, and were defeated at a Place near Edinburgh, called Pentland Hills. And to shew their Dutifulness and Civility to the King, who had been so tender of them, as soon as they thought they had again gathered Strength enough to rebel, they did again rebel in the Year 1679, having first basely and inhumanly committed a most barbarous, sacrilegious Parricide, in the Murther of Dr. Sharp, Arch Bishop of St. Andrews: Nor could many of their Party be enticed to fave their Lives, upon the honest and easy Terms of owning that Parricide to be a Murther, and of praying to God to bless the King. And after all the Pains the Government took to gain them to the Church by COMPREHENSION, to the great Loss of the

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the Church of England Clergy, than of their own: And the Reason was, the English Clergy did then keep up to their Principles; and tho' the Scotch Clergy had the same Principles, yet the State forced them to a Compliance with the Dissenters, in that Point of Praying without Book in publick, for which the other hated them. From all which, it is evident, that the best Way to deal with the Dissenters, is, never to yield so much as one Circumstance to them: For the more they get, the more they still would have and do

expect.

I have a great deal of Compassion for a consciencious Dissenter, whether he be so by Prejudice of Education, or by a wrong Turn of Reading, Thinking, or Conversation; and (I hope) I shall never wish to see any such persecuted; God forbid; yet I freely own, I heartily wish to see Occasionall Conformity effectually suppress'd, and made of no Use to the Hypocrites and Latitudinarians who practice it: But I can have no compassion or Charity (as it is commonly called) for a Clergy Man, who continues to live upon the Church, and at the same time, preaches against any of her Doctrines, or ridicules her Worship and Ceremonies, or despiset them; or if he dare not, for sear of losing his Income, profess himself her open Enemy, yet herds with fuch, and endeavours her Ruin, as far as he is able. From fuch Low-Clergy, good Lord deliver his Church.

Honesty ever has been, and ever will be the best Policy, and brings a Man Peace in the End. It is very remarkable, that few have gone out of this good Road for politick, worldly Ends, but sooner or later, they, or theirs, have been met with, for so doing, of which,

I shall give you two very apposite Instances, and those of no old Date.

Parsons, alias Doleman, the Jesuite, put his Invention upon the Stretch, to serve his Church, by doing all he was able to hinder King James I. because a Protestant, from coming to the Crown of England: And being a Man of great Parts, Capacity, and Learning, he wrote a Book upon that Argument, and said all that could be said upon it: But all did not do; for that Prince did come into England, and reigned several Years over England, very happily, notwithstanding. But these very Arguments of Doleman, were new vamp'd, and made use of by the Republican Party, who had a mind to keep King James II. from the Crown, by the Bill of Exclusion, for his being a Papist And I think there the Papist was met with.

It is well worth Notice, that the political Writings of that cunning Jesuite, have been the Foundation of most of our Anti-monarchichal, or Republican Systems, and Writings ever since; notwithstanding all the Noise that Sett of Men commonly make against Popery: Which shews, their Outcry against the Church of Rome and Popery, to be more to serve a Turn, than owing to any real Aversion, they have to them. And this is still the more apparent, because, 'tis certain they have matriculated several of the worst Things of Popery into their Politicks, nay, such Things as none but the worst of the Jesuits hold; and such as all the best Papists do openly declare against, and abhor, such as King-Killing, &c.

Is it not an odd Scene then to see Low-Church cry, POPERT, POPERT upon High Church, when they value themselves upon being One and the same with the worst sort of Papists, in several very material Principles of Doctrine and Politicks; which they are at much

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more Pains to defend, than the contrary Doctrines of the Church, which they have sworn to maintain.

The other Instance is, in the French King, who is now reaping the Benefit of having first taught the Ca-

talans to rebel.

I have given you two Instances of the Folly of forsaking Honesty for Politicks: I shall now give but one Instance (of many that might be given) which shews, that when Honesty is at the lowest Ebb, least modish, and most despised, yet even then, 'tis the best Policy. Doctor Juxon, Bishop of London, had the Honesty to advise his Master King Charles the First, not to pass the Bill against the Earl of Strafford; yet after that he had Leave to attend the King on the Scaffold, and to give him Christian Burial in Windsor, and had better Quarter from the Rebels, during the whole Course of that long Rebellion, than any of those who allowed their Politicks to get the better of their Consciences: And he saw an End put to that great Rebellion which was begun under Pretence of redressing a few tolerable Grievances, was carryed on by Jesuitical Maxims and Politicks, to protect the Protestant Religion against Popery; And under Colour of promoting Piety, bid fair to extirpate Christianity; which cost these Nations an infinite Treasure of Blood and Money, instead of preferving their Liberty and Property, as was pretended: Which brought the Vicegerent of God to the Block, as an undutiful Servant of the People; reproaching him as a Papist, when he was dying a Martyr for the true Protestant Religion: And that the Party which had so wickedly usurped the Government, Estates and Money of these once flourishing Kingdoms, might keep Possession of their unjust Purchases, they bound these Nations by solemn Oaths, utterly to abolish Kingly Government

d King of England) or any of his Family, or Rate again to reign over them: I fay, this honest Prelate law an End put to this Confusion, Rebellion, Usurpation, Perjury, Shedding of Blood, &c. by the happy Restoration of that very King Charles the Second, and of the Royal Family. He was then promoted to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and had the Honour and Pleasure to put the Crown upon the Head of the Royal Martyr's Son. Here Honesty had much the better of Politicks even in this World.

To conclude, As a Clergy-Man who lives up to his Character, and makes Conscience of doing his Duty to God and Man, cannot be too much esteemed and respected; so the ugliest Monster I can think of, is, A REPUBLICAN, FACTIOUS, DISSENTING, CHURCHOF ENGLAND CLERGI-MAN, alias A LOW-CHURCH-MAN.



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Restriant Religion. And that the Turry which indicated wickedly new feeted the Government, it is an as and it will these and thought in the feet with these and there exists must keep ref-

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